Test Review

Scientific Revolution (16.4) Enlightenment 20.1, 20.2 and 20.3

Review all homework assignments as well as the Powerpoints on line and your notes.

Scientific Revolution---all answers should be in your 16.4 homework

Heliocentric System

Geocentric System

Copernicus

Kepler

Elliptical Orbits

Galileo

Harvey and the Human Body

Priestly and Oxygen

Scientific Methods

Enlightenment

Newton (link w/scientific revolution) 20.1 hwk

Philosophes 20.1 hwk

Ideals of the Enlightenment 20.1hwk

Limits of social science theory as opposed to biological/chemical and physical sciences

**There are too many variables to control in social science as opposed to “hard” science topics, therefore, a hypothesis can be made but no reliable means to test it.**

Hobbes- 18.3

Locke 18.4

Voltaire- 20.1

Diderot and the advancement of Enlightenment Ideas through the Encyclopedia 20.1

Baron de Montesquieu theories of Government 20.1

Rousseau and the Social Contract 20.1

Adam Smith and his economic laws 20.2

Salons – gatherings of Philosophes to discuss ideas in a casual setting.

Enlightened Despots

Catherine the Great and Russian Reforms 20.2/20.3

Frederick the Great and Prussian Reforms 20.2/20.3

REVIEW SHEET

Louis XVI 21.1

Marie Antoinette 21.1

Financial Problems of the Bourbons 21.1

Seven Year War, War of the Spanish Succession, War of the Austrian Succession.

American Revolution

Versailles- Costs of Royalty

Taxation Problem 21.1

Estates General 21.1

Composition (make up)

First Estate

Second Estate  
Third Estate

Voting Procedures of the Estates General 21.1

Other Problems in France

Bad Harvest- Increase in Prices of Bread

Bourgeoisie- *They were often as well educated and wealthy as nobles but they were still stuck without political power and part of the 3rd Estate*

National Assembly- 21.1

Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 21.1

Laws and other Societal changes passed by the National Assembly (example abolition of serfdom, slavery, institution of the metric system, newcalendar, end of nobility, new rules for the church) 21.1— *Application of Enlightenment ideas to government. Voltaire- toleration and religion,, Montesquieu- constitutional govt. Rousseau- democratic principles and a brand new society, Diderot- Freedom of Speech*

Constitutional Monarchy 21.1

Bastille 21.1

Why did the Revolution lose the backing of much of the Peasantry (relationship of Peasantry to Church and antagonism caused by the new rules on the Catholic Church)?

*Revolution went from changing the rules on the Church- ie, land, pay and jobs, to later during the Reign of Terror virtually outlawing it, getting rid of churches, killing priests. Peasants resented the Government and often the 1st Estate but they still felt attached to their Catholic religion and their parish Priest*

Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood- *Motto*

Reasons for the Austrian Invasion- 21.2

Citizen Army- 21.2

Great Fear 21.1- Make sure you understand what the peasant did!

Left v. Right 21.2

Sans Coulottes 21.2- Urban poor- often much more radical than others

Committee of Public Safety 21.2

Robespierre 21.2

Marat 21.2

Danton 21.2

Guillotine 21.2, NOTE this is the application of Enlightenment ideals on torture- Guillotine was a more humane method of killing- not intended to cause undue pain

Reign of Terror 21.2

Totalitarianism – Government having complete and utter control over all aspects of a society

Ideologue- 21.2, someone who puts their ideas ahead of all things- opposite of a politic

Relationship of Rousseau and Robespierre- Compare the new society that Rousseau advocated based on the “general will” of the people- This new society would allow people to attain their potential- Robespierre- Republic of Virtue was premised on the same idea.

Directory – Interim government after Reign of Terror and rise of Napoleon

Napoleon- 21.3 and 21.4

Early history, -place of birth, relationship to France

Corsica- island just recently made part of France- birthplace- through connections got into the Royal academy- studied Enlightenment ideas- supported French Revolution- fended off a British Invasion-, survived the Reign of Terror, protected the Directory-

Rise to Emperor (how) plebiscite (what is a plebiscite?) 21.3

Napoleonic Wars 21.3

Battle of Austerlitz – Major victory for Napoleon- with that he took control of most of mainland Europe

Guerilla Warfare and relationship with Nationalism

Spanish resentment of French domination led to rise of Nationalism in Spain and the beginning of guerilla warfare which requires Napoleon to redirect much of his military towards the occupation of Spain- this will be a factor in his decline

Trafalgar- Horatio Nelson- 21.3

Relationship of Napoleonic Wars with the Louisiana Purchase and the War of 1812

*To get money for Warfare elsewhere and following Haiti’s successful rebellion in the Caribbean, Napoleon sold the Louisiana Purchase to Jefferson. The US War of 1812 happened in part because the British navy was impressing US ships sailors into service. British did this because they needed sailors to fight French*

Russian Campaign- *Czar failed to comply with a treaty with Napoleon and undermined the economic blockade (continental system) of Britain so Napoleon massed an enormous army to invade Russia.*

*Ultimately Russia’s scorched earth policy and a difficult winter caused Napoleon’s army to suffer catastrophic losses.*

*Together with Napoleon’s defeat at the Battle of Leipzig- Napoleon was altogether defeated and sent into exile at a Mediterranean island off the coast of Italy and France.*

Battle of Waterloo- Wellington

*Together with support from many French people, Napoleon escaped from Elba, reemerged as leader of France and had a final battle at Waterloo (in modern day Belgium). Prussian and British forces (Wellington was British General) defeated Napoleon. Now Napoleon was sent in exile far away from Europe- S. Atlantic- St. Helena-*

Reasons for Napoleons downfall 21.4

Changes Napoleon Instituted in French Society 21.4

Reestablishment of slavery

New Relationship with the Catholic Church

Napoleonic Code

Education

Propaganda

Changes brought to other European Countries

Napoleonic Code

Abolition of Serfdom

Nationalism (reaction to Napoleon)

Equal Rights

Czar Alexander

Leaders Napoleon tried to place in power in territories taken by Napoleon

First Coalition 21.2

Second Coalition 21.3

Balance of Power- discussed in chapter 19

Congress of Vienna- Meeting amongst the other nations of Europe

Elba see above

Louis XVIII- After Napoleon was exiled, a Bourbon, Louis XVIII placed on the throne (note Louis XVI son)

St. Helena- see above